NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 6

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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FROM THE NORTH.

The North Growing Tired of Drafts—Tremendous Popular Revolution in the North.

The North is growing tired of the drafts that are being made upon her, in such rapid succession, by the Lincoln administration. The rebellion is not yet nigh "crushed," and still Mr. Lincoln's calls for the army alone foot up nearly *two million and a half!* His calls since April, 1861, have been as follows:

April 16th, 1861,	75,000
May 4th, 1861,	64,748
From July to December, 1861,	500,000
July 1st, 1862,	300,000
August 4th, 1862,	300,000
Draft in the summer of 1863,	300,000
February 1st, 1864,	500,000
March 13th, 1864,	200,000
Total,	2,230,748

The North is growing tired of this constant drain of human life. The Albany *Argus*, referring to these repeated drafts, speaks thus plainly:

Upon the issue of every call, the promise has been made that it would be the last. These promises have been held out to the people ever since the war began, to lure them on in their fratricidal struggle, conducted for Emancipation and Subjugation, under the dangerous military power of the President. We have no doubt that other calls will be made. Indeed, to keep up the war upon the idea of subjugating the South, and holding lines of more than three thousand miles in extent, it will require all the able bodied men of the North to do it, and no one generation, with all this force, will be able to effect the object.—The history of other attempts to subjugate proves this. The President evidently considers the able bodied men in the free States inexhaustible. No such levies were ever made by nations with twice or three times our population.

Aside from this reckless waste of human life, another matter claims attention. It is the enormous debt saddled on the backs of the hard-working mechanics and laborers of the land. A debt looming up in three short years to four thousand millions of dollars, that is to be left as a legacy to the generations yet unborn!

The Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks the draft now ordered will be followed by another for 200,000 or 300,000 more men, to take place sometime in June or July. The *Patriot* says:

The men are not wanted so much to crush the rebellion as to maintain the political ascendency of the Abolition party and establish a despotic government on the ruins of the Republic

The Buffalo *Express*, in speaking of the call, says:

We trust this will be the last demand of this insatiate war upon the country for men.

This drain of men is beginning to be felt by the agricultural interests of the West. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

There is great scarcity of labor now on the farms and in the workshops, which the filling of this call will greatly aggravate and intensify.

What a commentary are these immense calls for men every month, upon the oft-repeated remark that the rebellion was on its last legs!

But the feeling against these drafts is far more intense and bitter in the Northwest. In commenting on the call, the Detroit *Free Press* asks why not "order the entire male population of the country at once?" The *Free Press* pitches into the Washington concern in the following spirited style, showing that not all in the North can be fooled by the absurd stories put forth by Lincoln and his hireling press:

The spring campaign has thus far been disastrous to the Federal armies, although the administration has furnished us with glowing accounts of the destitute, demoralized and starving condition of the Confederates, and made several raids to destroy property and provisions, and inflict suffering upon women and children. Mr. Lincoln's order reads far more as though it emanated from the Emperor of Russia than from the President of the United States. He says he wants two hundred thousand more men. The people have no business to ask questions; and men capable of bearing arms need not stop to consider whether they will go or not, but simply whether they will go voluntarily or at the point of the bayonet. The people will have to endure this state of things during Lincoln's term of office, though matters are growing steadily worse from day to day. Let every man calmly reflect where this state of things is leading us and in what it must inevitably end. How prophetic were the words of Webster: "If these fanatics and abolitionists ever get power into their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, and finally, they will bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."

INCREASED PRICE OF LIVING.—We subjoin a short list of the present prices of necessaries as compared with the prices this time last year.—The following are but as straws, which show which way the wind blows, for it is a difficult matter to find any article, either of use or ornament, that has not greatly increased in price:

Butter, per pound, 55c.; last year, 28c.; beef, rump steaks and ribs, 25c.; last year, 16c.; mutton, 16c.; no change from last year; ham, 30c.; last year, 14c; chickens, 25c. per pound; last year 14c.; coffee, 55c.; last year, 42; tea, $1 per pound; last year, 62c. A corresponding increase has taken place in the price of clothing. A coat that cannot be bought for less than $25 at the present time, could have been bought last year for $18, and pants that cost $10 now, last year would have brought $6.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE WAR AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The *Crisis*, Sam Medary's paper, published at Columbus, Ohio, has the following remark, touching the action of the State Democratic Convention:

There can be no doubt about the fact, that any attempt to transfer the Democratic party on to a war platform will be resisted with more determination than some men, who would sell the country for an office, suppose. They want neither Lincoln nor any of his Major-Generals.

The strength, and the only strength of the Democratic party, from first to last, has been opposition to this war—unholy, barbarous and ruinous.

[This, in connection with Mr. Long's speech, shows the position the Democratic party will occupy in the next Presidential campaign. They will plant themselves squarely in favor of putting a stop to this war.]

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK OF LINCOLN.—What the inherits of Fremont think of Lincoln may be estimated from the following extract of a speech of Casper Butz, of Chicago, before a radical meeting in that city:

He did not think there was a single man present at the meeting who would stand up and say that Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected President of the United States. He had told the people of this country that the best policy for the country was no policy at all. [Laughter.] He thought Abrahm Lincoln was the weakest and worst man that ever filled the Presidential chair. [Great cheering.]—He had no merits that were worthy of emulation, and had no more sense than a child. [Loud laughter and applause.] He considered him a perfect imbecile. [Renewed applause.] He had come from the little town of Springfield, and had acted as if he had never seen any other place.

WHAT THE NORTH HAS GAINED FROM LINCOLN. What has the nation gained by placing the friends of abolition in power? A divided Union; a debt that weighs us down; the destruction of a million of able bodied men; calls for more every three months of the year; a policy that keeps every town at work in the most earnest way, to find its "last man" and "last dollar," and the towns are fast approaching that point. What have we gained? Mourning all over the land; a calamity such as the world has never witnessed. What shall we gain by keeping those men in power? Utter, irretrievable ruin!—*Albany Argus.*

"ON TO RICHMOND."—The New York *Independent* is preparing the public mind for the progress of events. It thinks Grant is pretty safe in his "on to Richmond," and gives the following afterpiece of the programme:

"The next national nominating convention will be held in Richmond. Blacks and whites will perhaps mingle equally in its debates and decisions, and it would be an act of justice if one of these long-oppressed and despised friends of God should be selected, with some one of their great co-fighters, like General Grant, to represent a renewed nation, the master and model of the world."

"GREAT TRUTHS."—Under this head a Democratic paper gets off the following:

I am not a great man.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

It is easier to pay a small sum than it is a large one.—*A. Lincoln.*

It is easier to pay a debt when you have the money, than it is when you havn't got the money.—*Old Abe.*

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY IN ALEXANDRIA. The United States District Court at Alexandria is very busy with the hearing and disposition of cases under the confiscation act. Judge Underwood heared and entered decrees in twenty cases under the confiscation law last Friday, which is the largest day's work yet done by the Alexandria court. The United States Marshal requests all purchases of confiscation property to come forward and settle their bills immediately.

GOLD.—Gold has slightly advanced. The closing rates in New York on the 42d was 175. The New York *World*, in its market report, says:

Mr. Chase has sold all his surplus gold, and it is evident to any business man, who will take the trouble to examine into this matter, that he will be compelled to buy gold before the year is out in order to pay the interest in coin on the public debt.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The latest advices from the army of the Potomac indicate that active preparations are being made in view of the commencement of the campaign.—The accounts from Washington say that Gen. Grant has 'established his headquarters in the field.' Dispatches from the army say:

Large numbers of the sick have already been transferred to Washington from the hospitals in front, and all the sutlers, twenty-eight hundred in number, have left the army in accordance with orders to that effect. An addition of 15,000 beds is about to be made to the present hospital accommodations at Washington.

Deserters from the army of General Lee report that his whole force, on the Rapid Ann, does not exceed sixty thousand men, divided among two army corps, but that reinforcements were constantly reaching him. Longstreet is said to be moving from Charlottsville with twelve thousand of the troops he had with him in East Tennessee, in the direction of Staunton—his supposed intention to march down the Shenandoah Valley.

Among the reinforcements on their way to join Gen. Lee are twelve thousand new recruits from Mobile.

The deserters further state that some days ago seven days' rations were issued in Lee's army, and that it was currently believed his intention was to commence a forward movement.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. A. Wagner, of Natchez, who has just arrived from New Orleans, for the following items of news from the Trans-Mississippi department. The battle at Fort De Russey between Major Trogea, of our forces, and Brig. Gen. Smith, commanding a part of Sherman's army, lasted four hours. The exact number of killed, wounded and missing, is not known, but our informant says that seven steamboats filled with wounded, composed of Connecticut, Massachusetts, renegade Louisianians and negro regiments, were sent to Baton Rogue. Four steamboat loads of Northwestern men were sent to Cairo. Gen. Smith, in his report, says that "the Confederate loss is very light, but that our (the Federal) loss is very heavy, which is always the case with the assaulting party." The number of our prisoners taken was 312 privates and 26 officers who were sent to New Orleans.

All the white troops from New Orleans, Baton Rogue, Natchez and Vicksburg have been sent to Virginia; also all troops belonging to Grant's army now on furlough were ordered to report to the army of Virginia.

Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, in command of Natchez, has broken up all the negro schools there. White schools are again opened. The white teachers have taken the oath. All negroes able to work have been sent to the leased plantations in Louisiana. Those unfit for duty are put in the negro prison at the cotton press, which caused the black soldiers to mutiny. They expressed great dissatisfaction with the freedom they were receiving at the hands of the Yankees and are willing to return to their masters within the Southern lines. They think, however, that the Confederates will hang them, an idea, that the Yankees are continually preaching to them. The 4th Mississippi negro regiment was sent over to suppress the riot.

The garrison at Natchez consists of four companies of the 4th Illinois cavalry, and the 6th Mississppi negro regiment.

Vicksburg is controlled by negro troops under Gen. McArthur.

Brig. Gen. Tuttle has banished from Natchez, Mrs. A. L Wilson, for smuggling four pounds of powder to her husband in Louisiana; Miss Weist, for smuggling quinine to Louisiana; Miss Ophelia Myers, for writing a letter saying that she was living under a Yankee despotism; Mrs. Calvert and daughter for harboring her son, who was at home on furlough; and Mrs. M. H. Whitehurst, for expressing rebel sentiments. All of them are of the most respected families of Natchez. Deserters entering their lines are, by order of Gen. Grant, compelled to take the oath and go North or return to the Confederacy.

Grant had also issued orders that all cotton coming into their lines shall be paid ⅓ on delivery and the other ⅔ shall be paid after the war, on condition that the parties prove their loyalty to the United States government.

No one is allowed to go in or out of Baton Rouge without taking the oath. Cotton is quoted in New Orleans at 40 cents in gold, or 70 cts. in green backs, but the difficulty of getting cotton across the lines is very great, owing to the vigilant work of the guerillas, who destroy almost all that they attempt to send over.

Our cavalry are destroying all cotton along Red River that is within reach of the enemy.

The Southern sympathizers in New Orleans and everywhere else in that part of the country, are hopeful and sanguine of the success of our cause, and give demonstrations of the fact on every available occasion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We gather from the late Northern papers some interesting bits of foreign intelligence.

WHAT A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT THINKS OF THE YANKEE CHARACTER.

Mr. Roebuck, M. P., the well known champion of the Confederate cause in England, seems to have acquired a dislike for the Yankee. Hear him:

"The whole proceedings of this American war are a blot upon human nature. [Hear, hear.]—And when I am told that I should have sympathy for the Northern States of America, I turn in absolute disgust from their hypocrisy. [Hear, hear.] They are corrupt, they are base, they are cowardly, and they are cruel."

JAPANESE OBSERVATIONS ON EUROPE.

The Japanese Ambassadors who visited England last year have published their diary through the bookseller Fou-yai, at Yeddo. The following is some of their "observations," as given in their curious style:

The people of the West are very little different from each other; the dresses are the same as well as the weapons, though one nation manages them better than another; the French, above all, appear to excel therein. Ceremonies and honors are very easy, and the honors to be paid to a sovereign are very nearly the same as to a person of inferior rank—one takes his hat off, makes a small reverence, and therewith the thing is finished. At our audiences with the princes they were not separated from us by a curtain; even the Princess was not veiled, and sits as high as the Prince. The lords were very civil, even too civil, for they allowed us to eat and drink more than was in accordance with our ceremonies. The lower classes were less civil, and unequivocally demonstrated that they thought us ugly.

Among the women there are many handsome ones—among others, the Empress of the French. They run like a man. In order to appear taller they wear a high bonnet. Even fashionable women dance very much; they hang on the arm of the men, and one sees the men frequently run along the street in the arms of women. We believe them to be their own wives. Women in general enjoy too much liberty, and the fashionable ones wear the same dresses as those of the lower class. The dress of the women, especially at night, is not always decent. Excepting the Dutch women, all other European women stand below the French.

The men are stiff, rough, and a little proud; they wear no weapons, and very seldom the distinctions of their rank. It appears that everybody and even the fashionable people, frequent the *cafes*. High officers, even, frequent the theatres. We were sorry we could not understand everything there. Almost everybody had a spying-glass, which, perhaps from distraction, was always directed at us.

The merchants are proud, and the shop-keepers do not like one to turn their articles too much about. It annoyed us very much to see raw meat exhibited in the towns. Eating meat is often very healthy, but why exhibit it to every one? In Paris and London they run (walk) very fast, just as they do in our country when there is a fire. The houses are so high that they must be destroyed at the first earthquake. They appear, however, to stand against fire.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

A Paris correspondent, who saw the Empress at a late ball, writes of Her Majesty:

Her Majesty looks better in a simple toilet than any other, although the freshness of her beauty has departed. Her back and shoulders are so well formed that any extravagance of ornament appears inelegant. Her dress at this concert, was of a sky-blue silk, the body of the skirt being trimmed with a narrow flounce of the same nature.

Above the flounces, for more than half a yard, were puffs of tulls, over which, at short intervals, hung sprays of acanthus blossoms of a pale pink. The corsage was trimmed in a similar manner. Her head-dress was heavy with these flowers.

She wore a very striking ornament—a string of diamonds of several yards in length, forming four rows of a necklace [each diamond being as large as a small filbert,] the first row circling the throat while the fourth hung down nearly to the waist. Notwithstanding this dazzling decoration, it was remarked that the dress did not suit Her Majesty near so well as her simple dress of tulle and lace.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration if should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable.

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,		$5
" " unpeeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,		3 50
Axes,	" with handles, each	12 50
"	" without "	12 00
Bacon,	" sides, per pound,	2 25
"	" hams, " "	2 25
"	" shoulders, per pound	2
"	" jowles, " "	1
Beans,	" white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10
Brandy,	" appie, per gallon,	20
"	" peach, " "	25
Beef,	" fresh, net, per pound	60
"	" salted, " "	85
"	" corn, " "	90
Brown stuff,	" good, per bush. 28 lbs.	1
Candles,	" tallow, per pound	2 25
"	" adamantine, per pound	3 25
Chains,	" trace, per pair,	9
Cloth,	" woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yd., and PRO RATA as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6
Cotton	" raw, per lb.	1 50
Coffee,	" Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	" unshelled, per bush. of 70 pounds,	5
"	" shelled, sacks not included, per bush. of 56 pounds,	6
Corn meal,	" sacks not included, per bushel of 50 pounds,	6
Drills,	" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3 yards to pound, per yard,	80
Flour,	" extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds,	60
"	" extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,	30
"	" sup'fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,	55
"	" " sack of 98 lbs	25
"	" fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,	50
"	" " sack of 98 lbs.	25
Fodder,	" baled, per 100 pounds.	4
"	" unbaled, per 100 pound	3 50
Hats,	" wool, each	5
Hay,	" baled, per 100 lbs.,	5
"	" unbaled, per, 100 lbs.,	4
Hides,	" dry, per pound,	3 25
"	" green, " "	1 72
Horses,	" artillery, 1st class per head,	700
"	" 2d " " "	500
"	" extra, " "	
Iron,	" pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	110
"	" square or round per ton,	600
"	" hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	600
"	" flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	" boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	" serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,	400
"	" castings, per pound,	15
Jeans,	" wool domestic, per yard	
Kettles,	" camp, iron, per lb.,	
Lumber,	" good, per 1,000 feet,	50
Lard,	" clean, " pound,	2
Leather,	" sole, " "	6
"	" upper, " "	7
"	" harness, per pound,	7 6
Molasses,	" cane, " gallon,	10
"	" sorghum " "	5
Mules,	" 1st class per head,	700 15
"	" 2nd " "	500 50
"	" 3rd " "	400 25
"	" extra " "	
Nails,	" per keg,	
Oats,	" sheaf, unbaled, per 100 pounds,	4
"	" " baled, " " "	4
"	" shelled, per bushel,	4
Osanburgs,	" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1
"	" cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 30
Onions,	" per bushel,	8
Peas,	" cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.,	12
Potatoes,	" Irish, " " "	6
"	" sweet, " " "	5
P'ches dried,	" peeled, per bush. 28 lbs,	8 50
" "	" unpeeled, per bushel 33 pounds,	5
Pork,	" fresh, neti, per pound,	1 50
"	" salt,	2
Quinine,	" good, per ounce,	50
Rice,	" new, " pound,	25
"	" old, " "	20
Rye,	" good " bushel of 56 pounds,	6
Sacks,	" two cush., osnaburgs, each,	2
Shirting,	" cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 30
"	" cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 3¾ yd. to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strip's,	" 3 yds. lb., " "	1 75
Salt,	" Coast, per bush. 59 lbs.	15
"	" Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	30
"	" Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds	20
Steel,	" cast, per pound,	4
Shoes,	" army, per pair,	75
Shoe thread,	" flax, " pound,	10
Socks	" soldiers' wool, per pair,	1 50
Sheep,	" fat, per head,	25
Sugar,	" brown, common per pound	2
Soap,	" hard per pound,	40
"	" soft, " "	25
Shucks,	" baled, " " 100 lbs.,	4
Shorts,	" good, " bush of 22 lbs.,	1
Ship stuff,	" " " " 37 "	1 75
Tea,	" black, " pound,	5
"	" green, " "	8
Tent cloth,	" cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1 30
Tobacco, No 1	" Extra,	3 00
" No 2	"	2 50
Tobacco Lugs	"	1 25
Tallow,	" clean, per pound,	1 50
Vinegar,	" cider, " gallon,	2 50
"	" manufactured, per gallon,	1 25
Whiskey,	" good, manufactured, per gallon,	25
Wheat,	" first rate white, per bush of 60 pounds	10
"	" fair, per bush of 60 pounds,	8
"	" ordinary, per bush of 60 pounds,	8
Wheat straw,	" baled, per 100 lbs.,	1 50
" "	" unbaled per 100 pounds	1
Wool,	" washed per pound,	5
"	" unwashed, per "	5
Wagons	" wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	3 50
"	" iron axle, 4 horse, new, each	3 75
"	" wood " 2 " " "	2 50
"	" iron " 2 " " "	2 75
Wheat brand,	" bush of 17 pounds,	70
Yarn,	" cotton, per bunch, 5 lbs,	10

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,	6
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	2
Hire of two horse teams, wagons and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	1
Hire of two horse teams, furnished by government, per day,	8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	2 25
Hire of four horse teams wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	26
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45
Hire of horses, per day,	1

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) H. K. BURGWIN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Commissioners Appraisement, for State of N. C.
Raleigh, April 18th, 1864. 1—tf

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or in person.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

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OF

Imported Goods,

CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY,

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N.C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel,
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases De Laines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 Cases Flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone Buttons
fancy 2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
3 cases Regetta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 daze Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Cassimere
1 case Spool Cotton

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

5 cases Stationary
Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34.
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies,
22 bbls Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candle
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackeral
10 half barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
8 cases Spices

HARDWARE, &c.

38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
44 drums Nails
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Seoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
30 drums Balsam Copalbo
29 barrels Allum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Sada Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 350 lbs
8 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extra Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart. Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Mod.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS &c.

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 casos D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brand
29 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864. 4—ts.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 29, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE

Change of Terms.

In consequence of the high prices of material and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

HOW TO SEND US MONEY.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Gov. VANCE, by invitation of his fellow-citizens, will address the people at Asheboro', on Tuesday, the 3d of May, it being Court week, at Carthage on Saturday the 7th May, and at Pittsboro' on Monday the 9th (Court week.)

The True Conservative Platform.

The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for *peace* by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of our Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance and Constitutional Liberty.

Every true patriot in the Confederacy regards the struggle in which we are engaged as a contest for *Peace*, at the earliest possible day, on the basis of *Independence* and *constitutional liberty*. If such is not the case—if the chartered rights of the citizen, coupled with our independence, be not the prize—the priceless boon—for which we are contending—then, we confess, we are ignorant of the object and end of this revolution. If such be not the case, then myriads of precious lives have been lost and rivers of blood have ensanguined the plains of our unhappy country, in vain. If those high in authority, influenced by motives of unhallowed ambition, have other and ulterior motives in view, they have wilfully deceived the people; who, with one accord, embarked in the revolution, in the confident hope and joyous expectation, that the grand consummation would restore to us, in a separate [illegible] that which was denied to us under the "*E pluribus Unum*" of the old government—*constitutional liberty*.

We have too much confidence in President DAVIS and those who stand to him in the relation of ministerial officers to believe that they are influenced by sinister considerations, or that they would wilfully mislead the people. While we cannot see the wisdom of many acts of the Administration, we have always regarded the Executive head of the Government as eminently patriotic.

But why is it, that whenever a warning voice is raised and the people are urged to look well to the old republican landmarks and see that they are not lost sight of and destroyed amid this terrible clash of arms—why is it, that those who claim to be the peculiar friends of the Administration raise a terrible howl, and ridicule, denounce, and brand as a traitor, the man who has dared to raise his voice of warning?

We have been led into these remarks, in consequence of the violent attacks that have been made on Gov. VANCE by a portion of the Administration press of Virginia, because of his speech at Fayetteville—because he there endorsed the position occupied by Mr. STEPHENS and Gov. BROWN, of Ga. These "first family" newspapers pretended to be well pleased with Gov. VANCE'S Wilkesboro speech, while they cannot abide for one moment that made at Fayetteville. There is really no antagonism between these two speeches. The only difference is, that, at the latter place, the Governor went farther than he had previously done, for reasons good and ample, which he has very satisfactorily explained. He took no position in his Fayetteville speech that he was not known by his friend to have long occupied.

The objection urged by one of the papers alluded to, is that Gov. VANCE at Fayetteville came out too strongly for *peace*. We do not think so—we do not think any man can advocate peace too strongly, provided it be in a regular, legitimate, and constitutional manner on the part of those who have the right to act in the premises. Gov. VANCE is the last man to advocate it in any other way, nor would his Excellency accept a peace, save on the basis of Independence and Constitutional Liberty.

No one denies the correctness of the position occupied by Govs VANCE and BROWN, and Mr. STEPHENS, in the abstract—then why do so, in the concrete? If their doctrine were true in the time of peace, why is it not equally so during a state of war? Principles remain the same—more especially fundamental principles, a frequent recurrence to which "is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

☞ We call attention to a proposition we publish, of Surgeon General WARREN, to establish a manufactory for artificial limbs in the city of Raleigh.—He wishes to employ a number of competent mechanics for this beneficent and praiseworthy object.

☞ THE MERCURY is the name of a new paper just established in this city. It is a weekly journal devoted to light literature, &c. W. B SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

No one is more rejoiced at our victories than Mr. Holden, and the more brilliant our achievements during the next three months, the larger we expect to see his vote both in the army and at home.—*Progress*

If Mr HOLDEN is really rejoiced at our victories, he has a most unhappy and unfortunate way of showing it. In his last circular not one syllable does he utter in relation to the glorious and stirring news of our victorious arms. Were it not for other papers true to the cause of Southern independence, the people would be and remain in profound ignorance of our successes over the common enemy. Mr. HOLDEN would never deign enlighten them. When men rejoice, they are apt to manifest their emotions of joy in some way or other. The glistening eye, smiling countenance, the shout, the huzza—are different modes evinced by different temperaments to express their emotions. From those who know the man we learn that Mr. HOLDEN has never been known to exhibit any of these or any other manifestations of rejoicing consequent upon receiving the glad tidings of Confederate victories; and certainly he has betrayed no symptoms of joy on such occasions in the columns of his paper. As much, if not more, can be learned, in times like these, of a man's real feelings and sentiments by what he *omits* to say or do, as by what he really says or does.

Sometime ago, when the glorious revival of the spirits of our soldiers took place, and they renewed their devotion to the glorious cause by re-enlisting for the war, not only did Mr. HOLDEN not rejoice at it in the columns of the *Standard*, but we do not recollect of his ever having published one word about it. These things are significant, and are well calculated to arouse suspicion.

Gov. Vance takes the only ground that he can take in favor of a vigorous and unremitting prosecution of the war—but we are glad to see at the same time, that he puts himself on record as favoring negotiations for peace.—*Progress, March 2d.*

Fight it out now: no use to talk of negotiation, for the Yankees would think we were scared. Such was the logic of Gov Vance's speech; and a more radical "last man and last dollar" war speech we have not seen for many a day.—*Progress, April 25th.*

The only question is, what produced the change? Gov. VANCE'S Wilkesboro' speech was precisely the same on the 2d March as it was on the 25th April, and it is the same now. The truth of the matter is, on the 2d March the *Progress* had determined to support Gov. VANCE. But soon afterwards HOLDEN became a candidate in opposition to the Governor, and, *presto*, for a good reason, of course, the *Progress* becomes a strong advocate of the pretentions of the new candidate. The public are anxious to know the reason of the change that has come over the spirit of our neighbor, and we think it is right—entitled to the information.

☞ We learn from the latest advices from the United States, that there has been great financial excitement in New York. Stocks have fallen and heavy failures taken place. Wall Street is represented to have been the scene of the utmost commotion—that nothing like it has taken place in that celebrated street of brokers, stockjobbers, and gamblers for the last three years. The panic was owing to the sudden contraction of business by the banks.

Mr. Holden is out in a card in the *Progress*, in which he copies a portion of the speech of Gov. Vance, reported in the *Carolinian*, referring to the correspondence between himself and the latter gentleman on being invited to meet him at Fayetteville and other points where he should speak. He says: "It will be seen that the Governor does not correctly set forth the character of my letter in reply to him." The reporter did not profess to give the exact language of Gov. Vance, having only taken notes of his speech. But Mr. Holden is in error when he says Gov. Vance did not state correctly the character of that correspondence. The Governor read the entire correspondence as published by Mr. H. He took no mean advantage of his opponent. In justice to Gov. Vance will the *Progress* please copy this?—*Carolinian.*

RAID ON SALT WORKS.—The force of Yankees that landed at the North Carolina Salt Works on the night of the 21st is variously estimated at from 100 to 150 men. They came in seven boats, and were not discovered until within about fifty yards. The alarm was not given in time, and a number were taken prisoners. Forty seven engaged at the works are missing.

The greatest damage done was to the engines and pumps, which were very seriously injured, and will require some time to be repaired and put in position again.

The Salt Works are located on Masonboro' Sound.

THE PROFLIGACY AT WASHINGTON.—The profligacy at Washington is becoming fearful. Hear what the Albany (New York) *Argus* says of it:

The public generally have no adequate idea of the reckless extravagance and corruption that characterizes the Federal Administration. The public debt is rolling up at a fearful rate, and is to continue a crushing burden to the labouring men of the country to the latest generation; yet the men who have been sent to Washington for the especial purpose of guarding the people's interests, tell us that they vote blindly for whatever the President and his Secretaries and heads of Bureaus ask! They vote money by the hundred million, without knowing or seeming to care whether it is needed or wasted. Some of them do not scruple to say that they are willing to give the President and Cabinet full power to expend money, at their sovereign will and pleasure.

Even the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, the most shameless of all the abolition prints, speaks out against the stupendous frauds enacted in the departments and in Congress at Washington.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—Mr. Holden has issued another electioneering circular called the Raleigh *Standard*. *Called* his newspaper we say, because it is nothing of the kind. Not a syllable in reference to the stirring and glorious news which has reached it since the date of its last issue finds a place in the *Standard*. We suppose Mr. Holden knows that very many of his subscribers take no other paper and that by withholding the good tidings from them they will never know that, our brave troops have been blessed with great success. Such knowledge might interfere with his prospect of votes.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

FROM SUFFOLK.—Passengers on the train from Ivor, yesterday afternoon, says the Petersburg *Express*, of Tuesday, report that the enemy have burnt their camps, evacuated Suffolk, and retired behind their entrenchments immediately around Portsmouth.—Their negro troops committed a most brutal outrage upon the person of a very estimable young lady residing a short distance from Suffolk a few days since. We withhold her name from motives which will be appreciated. It is supposed that the enemy's recent reverses in Eastern Carolina have induced the withdrawal of their troops from Suffolk and other points in that section.

From the Patriot.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GUILFORD.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Guilford county, held in the Court House on Tuesday, 26th inst., on motion of Hon. John A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell, Esq., was called to the Chair, who having explained the object of the meeting in a few well timed remarks, and John F. Cobbs being appointed to act as Secretary,

On motion of Hon. John A. Gilmer, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, an election for Chief Executive of North Carolina is to be held on the 4th day of August next, therefore we the people of Guilford county, assembled without distinction of party predilections, having confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of our present Governor, and having no fault to find with his present administration.

Resolved, That we cordially invite Gov. Z. B. Vance to address the people of Guilford, in Greensborough, at his earliest convenience.

That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to communicate with Gov. Vance the proceedings of the same.

That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Greensborough *Patriot* and the Raleigh papers with the request that the same be published.

The chairman then appointed Levi M. Scott, R. W. Gigna and J. F. Cobbs a committe to communicate with Gov. Vance, whereupon the meeting adjourned. RALPH GORRELL, *Ch'm'n.*

J. F. COBBS, *Secretary.*

RATES OF POSTAGE.

ON LETTERS.—Single letters or parcels not exceeding half an ounce in weight, for any distance within the Confederate States, ten cents. For every additional half ounce or less, an additional single postage. Drop letters two cents each. Advertised letters two cents additional. Drop letters are not advertised.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Weekly newspapers sent to regular subscribers, thirteen cents per quarter; semi-weekly, twenty-six cents; tri weekly, forty cents; dailies, seventy-eight cents—in all cases, payable in advance, at the office of delivery.

ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.—The postage on every other newspaper, and on each circular not sealed, hand bill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, or other paper, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, shall be one cent, and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional; and books, bound and unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and the inland postage on them shall be at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, and the postage on all such transient matter and books shall be prepaid in all cases, except when sent by officers, musicians or privates of the army. And upon all newspapers, periodicals and books published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, postage shall be double the foregoing rates. On each number of a newspaper, unsealed circular, or any other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any post office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, the postage shall be one cent.

SENTENCE FOR SEDUCTION.—Judge Bingham, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has sentenced one James Mann, indicted and convicted of the crime of seduction, to twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The following is the conclusion of his address to the prisoner:

"The old English rule left parties exclusively to seek a remedy for seduction in suits for damages, as if virtue stolen could be compensated for in filthy lucre; but now in Georgia the injured party may have her redress as formerly under that law, and society has a punishment prepared for the injury done to public peace, decorum and good morals. Under any view of this beneficent law it only remains for me to say, that in all cases that may be brought before me where the parties shall have been found guilty upon fair trial, no matter what the station in life of the party may be, be it high or low, in civil or in military life, I shall, without fear, favor or affection, enforce judgment to the full extent and limit of the law. The high character of my colleagues on the bench in Georgia warrants me in saying that I doubt not but that they will thus administer efficacious punishment, to the end that offenders may be deterred from the commission of this enormity in Georgia. Georgia's daughters are her jewels. Their peace, their purity and protection from insult, and from this deceitful injury, is charged upon her magistrates. They will not betray that trust."

INTERESTING PRIVATE ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.—There is as yet no positive evidence in military movements themselves, that the North is to pitch its main compaign against Richmond, and subordinate operations in the West to those in Virginia.—But there are certain private advices from the North which appear to leave no doubt of this intention of the Washington authorities; which they say has been taken, not because the campaign in the West might not produce important results, if the enemy could break Johnston's lines, and take Savannah and Mobile in the rear, but simply because they fear that with Richmond intact their finances could not last another campaign, whatever its incidents of success. The argument which appears to prevail at Washington is that even if the three armies in the West were to win distinct and simultaneous victories, these could not sustain the vitality of the war in the North, without the indispensable condition of the capture of Richmond. A member of the Lincoln Government is reported to have stated that if the North takes Richmond, he could very well afford for Johnston to penetrate to the Ohio, and trust to the popular sentiment to prosecute the war.—One point appears to be decided; that the capture of Richmond is the one and inexorable condition of the continuance of the war by the North beyond the ensuing campaign.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT DALTON.—The Atlanta Confederacy says:

A most interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the Episcopal Church in Dalton on Wednesday, in the confirmation, by Bishop Elliott, of four Generals of the army of Tennessee. Lieut. General Hardee, and Generals Govan, Shupe and Strahl. The last named General was first received into the Church by baptism, and then the rites of confirmation were administered to him with the others.

An immense concourse, civil and military, witnessed the imposing spectacle, including the commander-in-chief and nearly every General officer in the army. The Rev Dr. Quintard and others of the Episcpal clergy officiated. The ceremony of "the laying on of hands," was performed by the eminent Bishop of this Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stephen D. Elliott.

A NEW VALUE OF SORGHUM.—The inestimable value of this production is only beginning to be appreciated by our people. It may not be generally known that the grain or seed constitute an excellant and prolific breadstuff. A correspondent writing to us on the subject, from Pattonsburg, says: "I had fifty bushels of the seed which I raised last year, and a short time ago I took six bushels to the mill and got it ground into flour, and have been using it in my family for bread for several days. It makes really good loaf bread and light rolls, but still better batter bread; in that way it can't be beat, if baked in the ordinary way of baking buckwheat cakes. Besides it makes fine chop for horses. Mine is the red seed."—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Major Gen. Elzey, on yesterday, retired from the command of the Department of Henrico, and is succeeded by Major General Ransom. Gen. Elzey assumes command of the consolidated Maryland troops, and will have his headquarters, for the present, at Staunton.—*Richmond Sentinel, 27th.*

For the Conservative.

MR. CONSERVATIVE: I have seen nothing, in a long time, in the political world, which has so gladdened my heart as your appearance. I and others have long watched for you in the busy thoroughfares of thought; and now that our eyes behold you we are relieved of many anxious forebodings that were filling our hearts with gloom. We know you at a glance; and though many have walked the streets with your dress and name, there is no mistaking the manly gait, and the open, Washingtonian face which characterise the true representative of the glorious principles on which our government is founded. The people composing our Confederacy formed themselves into a new government to preserve and enjoy the institutions which were born of the Revolution of '76; but the spirit which has maddened the population of the United States seems to have shed its hateful influence upon the heart of our own beloved land. The convulsion which has severed States from each other, seems to have shaken every man out of his place; and among all the wrecks which strew the path of woe the most melancholy are those which indicate the havoc of old Anglo-Saxon principles of freedom.

The close observer is aware, it is true, that this moral revolution has not yet reached the hearts of the masses; but will not the inertia interposed by the soundness of the quiet multitude ultimately yield before the active forces brought to bear upon it?

The forums of thought all seem to be filled by men who have been pulled up by the roots and pitched, top-foremost, into a great Maelstrom of boiling, seething passions; and everything here seems to be in a revolving state, the heated cauldrons sending up smoke and steam and foam, and pouring out "broth of abominable mixtures." Everything is on extremes, every man seems touched with the mania which has caused a wild war dance by the people of the North on the graves of their own liberties. With one class freedom means simply the right to force every man to think as they think: with another deliverance from the trials of war is to be found only in unconditional submission to a foreign tyrant. With these latter the way to maintain liberty is to choose the yankees for masters, and to preserve property to surrender it to the sweeping confiscation acts of the Lincoln Congress; while the former would have us to escape these evils by selling out to a home despotism, and preserve us from the teeth of prairie wolves that we might be food for the bears in our own jungles. The whole question among these ultras is nothing more nor less than a furious dispute over what is conceived to be the carcass of a dead State: a mere contest as to the choice of masters for a body-politic standing in a slave market to be auctioneered off.

"Hang him, shoot him," "he's a traitor, he's a scoundrel unfit to live," are the arguments with which one class meet all differences of opinion. "Let us submit to Lincoln," is the only remedy proposed for such truculent logic on the other side.

This is the language which precedes a reign of terror: its meaning, carried into action, is to break up the foundations of society, to make every man the mortal enemy of his fellow, and to cause every one who feels strong to struggle by force to crush out every rival.

But the heart of which this language is the exponent, is not found in these veteran legions of heroes who present their bodies a living bulwark against the waves of conquest and spoliation which beat against our borders; it is not found in the toiling, anxious multitude who are fighting the battles of freedom in anxious efforts to feed and clothe and provide for the moral wants of the nation. These, of all former parties—whigs, democrats, union men and secessionists—are not often represented in the armies of mental strife; and all of these, Mr. Conservative, of every former name, hail you as their brother, their friend, their political champion. You do not represent a political faction—you are not the organ of a dynasty; you embody and champion the principles for which all loyal, all honest and sane men are now contending.

You represent the love of independence for the sake of freedom; the triumph of reason, the supremacy of law, the conservation of society, the protection of the individual, and the vigorous prosecution of the war, to secure these under and by means consistent with them.

Dear old friend—for are you not old? dear old compatriot of Washington, and Madison, and Hamilton and Marion? go forth to gladden thousands of hearthstones whose prayers are nightly offered up for the triumphs of our arms for the sake of the principles which you represent: carry gladness and energy to myriads of stout hearts which are beating round camp fires with feelings like those which animated the hosts that suffered in Valley Forge.

It is under the banner which you carry the honest masses fight: under this banner they will triumph or die!

Old companion of the heroes of other days, how cheerly sounds your voice amid the tumult of this troubled scene! how, like a bow of promise, does your name, lighted with glorious memories, shine upon the dark bosom of the storm!

Lift up your voice, champion of ancient right! raise aloft the flag on which the son of freedom loves to look, and the good and true of all this glorious land will follow it to battle and victory!

You have inscribed upon its folds a name redolent with the principles of the old revolution: a name which, more than any that has risen above the political horizon during this convulsion is full of hope alike to the civilian and the soldier. It belongs to a statesman of the old school; to a soldier who is for war now for the sake of peace, and the blessings which the peace of independence will bring. He chooses war now as a lesser evil: he longs for peace, but he knows that it will never come until those who seek our subjugation are made to feel that their task is impossible. He has a heart that embraces in its sympathies all classes, and every honest interest; of those who toil in the equally honorable fields of peaceful industry; and he has uniformly and with frivolous energy thrown the whole weight of his influence in behalf of popular rights. With thousands and tens of thousands of others I hail you, good Conservative, as the harbinger of better times; and the course you symbolize, and the leader who has united his destiny to it, will be found to have a deep and lasting hold on the heart of

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following correspondence between Private Granville J. Elliott, Company K, 16th Mississippi regiment, Harris' Brigade, and Gen R E Lee, has been furnished the Richmond *Sentinel* by a member of the regiment:

GEN. LEE.—Having been for three years under your leadership, and having observed, with pride and admiration, your heroic courage, your untiring, self-sacrificing devotion to our cause, your unwavering trust in our ultimate triumph, and, above all, your paternal care and kind solicitude for the welfare of those under your command, I have been induced to send this pipe, carved with my own hand, during the leisure hours of camp life, as a slight testimonial of my esteem and regard. Having been compelled to do the carving entirely with a penknife, it is but an humble token; yet I feel assured that it will be accepted by you as an evidence of our high appreciation of our distinguished commander—Trusting that it may serve in some degree to cheer your moments of care and enliven your hours of leisure; hoping, also, that ere long you may be permitted to smoke the "pipe of peace" in your native land, rendered free and happy by your noble exertions, and among a grateful people, who will honor and venerate your name as long as time shall last.

I remain, with much respect,
Your devoted follower,
GRANVILLE J ELLIOTT.

HDQ'RS. ARMY NORTHERN VA., March 23d, 1864.

Mr. Granville J. Elliott:

I am very much obliged to you for the handsome pipe you have so kindly sent me. It is beautifully carved, and my admiration at its execution is enhanced when I consider your opportunities and implements.

Cordially joining in your aspirations for peace, and trusting that freedom and happiness may soon be restored to your suffering State, with thanks for your kind sentiments,

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE.

THE OLD FIVE DOLLAR BILLS.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says that the whole sum issued in bills of the denomination of five dollars, since the foundation of the Confederacy, is $79,090,315, and supposes that from sixty to sixty-five millions would cover the amount of fives this day in circulation. These are receivable in payment of taxes and for funding at par until the first of July, after which they will stand on the same footing with the tens, twenties and fifties of the old issue. The *Sentinel* says that by the last of this month, five dollar notes of the new issue will probably be ready for issue. The old fives will then be devoted to their final uses: the payment of taxes or funding in four per cents, for the same purpose.

THE SLIDELL-MAXIMILIAN AFFAIR.—It has already been stated in advices from Europe that Mr. Slidell asked an audience of the Archduke Maximilian, to which assent was given, with the proviso that it meet the approval of the Emperor Napoleon. That approval, however, being distinctly refused, the audience was refused Mr. Slidell. The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* repeats this story, and then adds the explanation given in Paris in justification of the Emperor's action:

In explanation of the course adopted by the Emperor Napoleon, his organs in the Court have reasoned with the Confederate partisans to the following effect: You have seen how France has been hampered for two or three years past by her commitments in Mexico. It has occupied the resources alike of her army and navy and treasury.

The consequence has been that she has felt compelled to shape her course with regard to Poland, Italy and elsewhere, so as not to add to existing difficulties. The prospect now exists of terminating this condition of affairs, and she will not risk it by attempting any step that might plunge her into war with the United States.

If England had consented, or would now consent to her proposals for recognition, the case would be different, but as it is, a policy of strict neutrality must be the one for France, and consequently for the new empire of Mexico. France has undertaken to support the Archduke on his throne, but it must be contingent on his not at the outset dragging her into new complications.

If the United States had gone against Mexico, the Emperor Napoleon would at once have recognized the Confederates. All danger of that event having passed, all probability of recognition has passed with it.

It is further reported, in harmony with the foregoing, that Mr. Preston, (formerly United States Minister at Madrid), now on his way to Mexico on a mission from the Confederate Government to General Almonte, will not be received by the Archduke Maximilian on his arrival to assume the throne.

Our Petersburg exchanges call attention to the fact that the spurious letters purporting to be a correspondence between Lord Lyons and President Davis, were a "first of April" hoax. Lord Lyons letter is dated April 1st. Our Petersburg neighbors were both too smart to be caught.

We learn, from the Danville *Appeal*, that about twenty-one hundred Yankee prisoners have been sent from Danville within the last two weeks. Only the sick Yankees are now being sent off. One hundred were sent off last Thursday morning, and three hundred remain on the sick list.

OBITUARY.

From the Observer.

Died at Chapel Hill, on the 7th inst, Capt. Geo. Burgwyn Johnson. He was born in Hillsboro', August 17, 1840, the son of Rev. Dr. Samuel I. Johnson, well known for many years as the Rector of St. Paul's, Elenton, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1859, bearing away the highest honors of his class. In June 1860 he was married to Miss Nannie Taylor, daughter of Dr. Charles E Johnson, of Raleigh, and in the same month selected to be one of the Tutors in the University. Early in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Capt. Ashe's company, though he was hindered by his College duties from being with them at Bethel. Soon after he was chosen 1st Lieutenant in a company raised in Orange by Prof. (now Lieut. Col.) Martin, and soon succeeded to the command of it. In June 1862 he was made prisoner near Hanover court House, Va. Though he had escaped by swimming the river, he returned to the enemy and gave himself up, that he might share and perhaps alleviate the captivity of his men. He was removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and the severities of his imprisonment there laid the foundation of the disease under the effects of which he gradually wasted away. After his return he was never fit for the field—though he was in the action at Fredericksburg—and in the summer of 1863 felt compelled to resign his commission. He returned to Chapel Hill, and after months of declining health sunk into the grave.

Few young men of his age gave better promise of a noble career of usefulness and honor. His powers of mind were unusual, his energy of character very marked, his tastes all scholarly, his habits of study thorough, and his attainments extensive and accurate. His purpose was to devote himself to a life of literary labor, in which his friends anticipated for him a remarkable success.

His moral character was perhaps more admirable than his powers of mind. He was always pure, upright and truthful; always amiable, sympathizing and unselfish; yet firm in his convictions of duty, and resolute in the discharge of it, and so he gained the entire confidence and warm affection of those who were best qualified to appreciate his worth.—The Faculty of the University, in the resolutions passed by them on the occasion of his death, speak of "the great loss" they had suffered, and of him as "an accomplished scholar, a christian gentleman, in every relation faithful and true," and of the disappointment of "high hopes of his future usefulness and distinction."

Capt Johnston was a member of the Episcopal Church. Trained from a child in the ways of the Church, he became a Communicant at the early age of thirteen, and throughout the residue of his days lived as a Christian and a Churchman should live. Never was a whisper of reproach or censure uttered against him. Such was the "daily beauty of his life," that men respected him as a Christian no less than they loved him as a man. His religious character exhibited the peculiar Churchly type, undemonstrative, calm, faithful, earnest, loving and steadfast. The Master whom he served did not desert him in the hours of his trial, was with him in all pains of disease and the sorrows of dissolution, and bestowing upon him His own peculiar temper, enabled him all along and at the last to say and feel, "Not my will, but Thine be done!" F. M. H.

YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Monday of May Court, 15th day of the month, one Young Negro woman and child.—Also, one excellent 48 inch Circular Saw with Mandrel complete. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.

April 28th—1t*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFIC,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Private and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

April 20—1d&wtf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

All the papers in the State will please copy three times and forward bills to this office.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - $15 00
" " " 3 " - - - 8 00
" " " 1 " - - - 3 00
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, - - 5 00

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

FROM THE NORTH.

The North Growing Tired of Drafts—Tremendous Popular Revolution in the North.

The North is growing tired of the drafts that are being made upon her, in such rapid succession, by the Lincoln administration. The rebellion is not yet nigh "crushed," and still Mr. Lincoln's calls for the army alone foot up nearly *two million and a half!* His calls since April, 1861, have been as follows:

April 15th, 1861,	75,000
May 4th, 1861,	64,748
From July to December, 1861,	500,000
July 1st, 1862,	300,000
August 4th, 1862,	300,000
Draft in the summer of 1863,	300,000
February 1st, 1864,	500,000
March 13th, 1864,	200,000
Total,	2,230,748

The North is growing tired of this constant drain of human life. The Albany *Argus*, referring to these repeated drafts, speaks thus plainly:

Upon the issue of every call, the promise has been made that it would be the last. These promises have been held out to the people ever since the war began, to lure them on in their fratricidal struggle, conducted for Emancipation and Subjugation, under the dangerous military power of the President. We have no doubt that other calls will be made. Indeed, to keep up the war upon the idea of subjugating the South, and holding lines of more than three thousand miles in extent, it will require all the able bodied men of the North to do it, and no one generation, with all this force, will be able to effect the object.—The history of other attempts to subjugate proves this. The President evidently considers the able bodied men in the free States inexhaustible. No such levies were ever made by nations with twice or three times our population.

Aside from this reckless waste of human life, another matter claims attention. It is the enormous debt saddled on the backs of the hard-working mechanics and laborers of the land. A debt looming up in three short years to four thousand millions of dollars, that is to be left as a legacy to the generations yet unborn!

The Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks the draft now ordered will be followed by another for 200,000 or 300,000 more men, to take place sometime in June or July. The *Patriot* says:

The men are not wanted so much to crush the rebellion as to maintain the political ascendency of the Abolition party and establish a despotic government on the ruins of the Republic.

The Buffalo *Express*, in speaking of the call, says:

We trust this will be the last demand of this insatiate war upon the country for men.

This drain of men is beginning to be felt by the agricultural interests of the West. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

There is great scarcity of labor now on the farms and in the workshops, which the filling of this call will greatly aggravate and intensify.

What a commentary are these immense calls for men every month, upon the oft-repeated remark that the rebellion was on its last legs!

But the feeling against these drafts is far more intense and bitter in the Northwest. In commenting on the call, the Detroit *Free Press* asks why not "order the entire male population of the country at once?" The *Free Press* pitches into the Washington concern in the following spirited style, showing that not all in the North can be fooled by the absurd stories put forth by Lincoln and his hireling press:

The spring campaign has thus far been disastrous to the Federal armies, although the administration has furnished us with glowing accounts of the destitute, demoralized and starving condision of the Confederates, and made several raids to destroy property and provisions, and inflict suffering upon women and children. Mr. Lincoln's order reads far more as though it emanated from the Emperor of Russia than from the President of the United States. He says he wants two hundred thousand more men. The people have no business to ask questions; and men capable of bearing arms need not stop to consider whether they will go or not, but simply whether they will go voluntarily or at the point of the bayonet. The people will have to endure this state of things during Lincoln's term of office, though matters are growing steadily worse from day to day. Let every man calmly reflect where this state of things is leading us and in what it must inevitably end. How prophetic were the words of Webster: "If these fanatics and abolitionists ever get power into their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, and finally, they will bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."

INCREASED PRICE OF LIVING.—We subjoin a short list of the present prices of necessaries as compared with the prices this time last year.—The following are but as straws, which show which way the wind blows, for it is a difficult matter to find any article, either of use or ornament, that has not greatly increased in price:

Butter, per pound, 55c.; last year, 28c; beef, rump steaks and ribs, 25c.; last year, 16c.; mutton, 16c.; no change from last year; ham, 30c.; last year, 14c; chickens, 25c. per pound; last year 14c.; coffee, 55c.; last year, 42; tea, $1 per pound; last year, 62c. A corresponding increase has taken place in the price of clothing. A coat that cannot be bought for less than $25 at the present time, could have been bought last year for $18, and pants that cost $10 now, last year would have brought $6.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE WAR AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The *Crisis*, Sam Medary's paper, published at Columbus, Ohio, has the following remark, touching the action of the State Democratic Convention:

There can be no doubt about the fact, that any attempt to transfer the Democratic party on to a war platform will be resisted with more determination than some men, who would sell the country for an office, suppose. They want neither Lincoln nor any of his Major-Generals.

The strength, and the only strength of the Democratic party, from first to last, has been opposition to this war—unholy, barbarous and ruinous.

[This, in connection with Mr. Long's speech, shows the position the Democratic party will occupy in the next Presidential campaign. They will plant themselves squarely in favor of putting a stop to this war.]

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK OF LINCOLN.—What the inherits of Fremont think of Lincoln may be estimated from the following extract of a speech of Casper Butz, of Chicago, before a radical meeting in that city:

He did not think there was a single man present at the meeting who would stand up and say that Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected President of the United States. He had told the people of this country that the best policy for the country was no policy at all [Laughter.] He thought Abrahm Lincoln was the weakest and worst man that ever filled the Presidential chair. [Great cheering.]—He had no merits that were worthy of emulation, and had no more sense than a child. [Loud laughter and applause.] He considered him a perfect imbecile. [Renewed applause] He had come from the little town of Springfield, and had acted as if he had never seen any other place.

WHAT THE NORTH HAS GAINED FROM LINCOLN. What has the nation gained by placing the friends of abolition in power? A divided Union; a debt that weighs us down; the destruction of a million of able bodied men; calls for more every three months of the year; a policy that keeps every town at work in the most earnest way, to find its "last man" and "last dollar," and the towns are fast approaching that point. What have we gained? Mourning all over the land; a calamity such as the world has never witnessed. What shall we gain by keeping those men in power? Utter, irretrievable ruin!—*Albany Argus.*

"ON TO RICHMOND."—The New York *Independent* is preparing the public mind for the progress of events. It thinks Grant is pretty safe in his "on to Richmond," and gives the following afterpiece of the programme:

"The next national nominating convention will be held in Richmond Blacks and whites will perhaps mingle equally in its debates and decisions, and it would be an act of justice if one of these long-oppressed and despised friends of God should be selected, with some one of their great conflighters, like General Grant, to represent a renewed nation, the master and model of the world."

"GREAT TRUTHS."—Under this head a Democratic paper gets off the following:

I am not a great man.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

It is easier to pay a smallsum than it is a large one.—*A Lincoln.*

It is easier to pay a debt when you have the money, than it is when you havn't got the money.—*Old Abe.*

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY IN ALEXANDRIA. The United States District Court at Alexandria is very busy with the hearing and disposition of cases under the confiscation act. Judge Underwood heared and entered decrees in twenty cases under the confiscation law last Friday, which is the largest day's work yet done by the Alexandria court. The United States Marshal requests all purchases of confiscation property to come forward and settle their bills immediately.

GOLD.—Gold has slightly advanced. The closing rates in New York on the 42d was 175. The New York *World*, in its market report, says:

Mr. Chase has sold all his surplus gold, and it is evident to any business man, who will take the trouble to examine into this matter, that he will be compelled to buy gold before the year is out in order to pay the interest in coin on the public debt.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The latest advices from the army of the Potomac indicate that active preparations are being made in view of the commencement of the campaign.—The accounts from Washington say that Gen. Grant has 'established his headquarters in the field.' Dispatches from the army say:

Large numbers of the sick have already been transferred to Washington from the hospitals in front, and all the sutlers, twenty hundred in number, have left the army in accordance with orders to that effect. An addition of 20,000 beds is about to be made to the present hospital accommodations at Washington.

Deserters from the army of General Lee report that his whole force, on the Rapid Ann, does not exceed sixty thousand men, divided among two army corps, but that reinforcements were constantly reaching him. Longstreet is said to be moving from Charlottsville with twelve thousand of the troops he had with him in East Tennessee, in the direction of Staunton—his supposed intention to march down the Shenandoah Valley.

Among the reinforcements on their way to join Gen. Lee are twelve thousand new recruits from Mobile.

The deserters further state that some days ago seven days' rations were issued in Lee's army, and that it was currently believed his intention was to commence a forward movement.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. A. Wagner, of Natchez, who has just arrived from New Orleans, for the following items of news from the Trans-Mississippi department. The battle at Fort De Russey between Major Trogea, of our forces, and Brig. Gen. Smith, commanding a part of Sherman's army, lasted four hours. The exact number of killed, wounded and missing, is not known, but our informant says that seven steamboats filled with wounded, composed of Connecticut, Massachusetts, renegade Louisianians and negro regiments, were sent to Baton Rogue. Four steamboat loads of Northwestern men were sent to Cairo. Gen. Smith, in his report, says that "the Confederate loss is very light, but that our (the Federal) loss is very heavy, which is always the case with the assaulting party." The number of our prisoners taken was 312 privates and 26 officers who were sent to New Orleans.

All the white troops from New Orleans, Baton Rogue, Natchez and Vicksburg have been sent to Virginia; also all troops belonging to Grant's army now on furlough were ordered to report to the army of Virginia.

Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, in command of Natchez, has broken up all the negro schools there. White schools are again opened. The white teachers have taken the oath. All negroes able to work have been sent to the leased plantations in Louisiana. Those unfit for duty are put in the negro prison at the cotton press, which caused the black soldiers to mutiny. They expressed great dissatisfaction with the freedom they were receiving at the hands of the Yankees and are willing to return to their masters within the Southern lines. They think, however, that the Confederates will hang them, an idea, that the Yankees are continually preaching to them. The 4th Mississippi negro regiment was sent over to suppress the riot.

The garrison at Natchez consists of four companies of the 4th Illinois cavalry, and the 6th Mississppi negro regiment.

Vicksburg is controlled by negro troops under Gen. McArthur.

Brig. Gen. Tuttle has banished from Natchez, Mrs. A. L Wilson, for smuggling four pounds of powder to her husband in Louisiana; Miss Weist, for smuggling quinine to Louisiana; Miss Ophelia Myers, for writing a letter saying that she was living under a Yankee despotism; Mrs. Calvert and daughter for harboring her son, who was at home on furlough; and Mrs. M. H. Whitehurst, for expressing rebel sentiments. All of them are of the most respected families of Natchez. Deserters entering their lines are, by order of Gen. Grant, compelled to take the oath and go North or return to the Confederacy.

Grant had also issued orders that all cotton coming into their lines shall be paid ½ on delivery and the other ½ shall be paid after the war, on condition that the parties prove their loyalty to the United States government.

No one is allowed to go in or out of Baton Rouge without taking the oath. Cotton is quoted in New Orleans at 40 cents in gold, or 70 cts. in green backs, but the difficulty of getting cotton across the lines is very great, owing to the vigilant work of the guerrillas, who destroy almost all that they attempt to send over.

Our cavalry are destroying all cotton along Red River that is within reach of the enemy.

The Southern sympathizers in New Orleans and everywhere else in that part of the country, are hopeful and sanguine of the success of our cause, and give demonstrations of the fact on every available occasion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We gather from the late Northern papers some interesting bits of foreign intelligence.

WHAT A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT THINKS OF THE YANKEE CHARACTER.

Mr. Roebuck, M. P., the well known champion of the Confederate cause in England, seems to have acquired a dislike for the Yankee. Hear him:

"The whole proceedings of this American war are a blot upon human nature. [Hear, hear.]—And when I am told that I should have sympathy for the Northern States of America, I turn in absolute disgust from their hypocrisy. [Hear, hear.] They are corrupt, they are base, they are cowardly, and they are cruel."

JAPANESE OBSERVATIONS ON EUROPE.

The Japanese Ambassadors who visited England last year have published their diary through the bookseller Fou-yah, at Yeddo. The following is some of their "obrervations," as given in their curious style:

The people of the West are very little different from each other; the dresses are the same as well as the weapons, though one nation manages them better than another; the French, above all, appear to excel therein. Ceremonies and honors are very easy, and the honors to be paid to a sovereign are very nearly the same as to a person of inferior rank—one takes his hat off, makes a small reverence, and therewith the thing is finnished. At our audiences with the princes they were not separated from us by a curtain; even the Princess was not veiled, and sits as high as the Prince. The lords were very civil, even too civil, for they allowed us to eat and drink more than was in accordance with our ceremonies. The lower classes were less civil, and unequivocally demonstrated that they thought us ugly.

Among the women there are many handsome ones—among others, the Empress of the French. They run like a man. In order to appear taller they wear a high bonnet. Even fashionable women dance very much; they hang on the arm of the men, and one sees the men frequently run along the street in the arms of women. We believe them to be their own wives. Women in general enjoy too much liberty, and the fashionable ones wear the same dresses as those of the lower class. The dress of the women, especially at night, is not always decent. Excepting the Dutch women, all other European women stand below the French.

The men are stiff, rough, and a little proud; they wear no weapons, and very seldom the distinctions of their rank. It appears that everybody and even the fashionable people, frequent the *cafes*. High officers, even, frequent the theatres. We were sorry we could not understand everything there. Almost everybody had a spying-glass, which, perhaps from distraction, was always directed at us.

The merchants are proud, and the shop-keepers do not like one to turn their articles too much about. It annoyed us very much to see raw meat exhibited in the towns. Eating meat is often very healthy, but why exhibit it to every one? In Paris and London they run (walk) very fast, just as they do in our country when there is a fire The houses are so high that they must be destroyed at the first earthquake. They appear, however, to stand against fire.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

A Paris correspondent, who saw the Empress at a late ball, writes of Her Majesty:

Her Majesty looks better in a simple toilet than any other, although the freshness of her beauty has departed. Her back and shoulders are so well formed that any extravagance of ornament appears inelegant. Her dress at this concert, was of a sky-blue silk, the body of the skirt being trimmed with a narrow flounce of the same nature.

Above the flounces, for more than half a yard, were puffs of tulls, over which, at short intervals, hung sprays of acanthus blossoms of a pale pink. The corsage was trimmed in a similar manner. Her head-dress was heavy with these flowers.

She wore a very striking ornament—a string of diamonds of several yards in length, forming four rows of a necklace [each diamond being as large as a small filbert,] the first row circling the throat while the fourth hung down nearly to the waist. Notwithstanding this dazzling decoration, it was remarked that the dress did not suit Her Majesty near so well as her simple dress of tulle and lace.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration if should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable.

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,			$5
"	"	unpeeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,	3 50
Axes,	"	with handles, each	12 50
"	"	without " "	12 00
Bacon,	"	sides, per pound,	2 25
"	"	hams " "	2 25
"	"	shoulders, per pound	2
"	"	jowles, " "	1
Beans,	"	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10
Brandy,	"	appie, per gallon,	20
"	"	peach, " "	25
Beef,	"	fresh, net, per pound	60
"	"	salted, " "	85
"	"	corn, " "	90
Brown stuff,	"	good, per bush. 28 lbs.	1
Candles,	"	tallow, per pound	2 25
"	"	adamantine, per pound	3 25
Chains,	"	trace, per pair,	9
Cloth,	"	woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yd., and PRO RATA as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6
Cotton	"	raw, per lb.	1 50
Coffee,	"	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	"	unshelled, per bush. of 70 pounds,	5
"	"	shelled, sacks not included, per bush. of 56 pounds,	6
Corn meal,	"	sacks not included, per bushel of 50 pounds,	6
Drills,	"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3 yards to pound, per yard,	80
Flour,	"	extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds,	60
"	"	extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,	30
"	"	sup'fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,	55
"	"	" " sack of 98 lbs	25
"	"	fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,	50
"	"	" sack of 98 lbs.	25
Fodder,	"	baled, per 100 pounds.	4
"	"	unbaled, per 100 pound	3 50
Hats,	"	wool, each	5
Hay,	"	baled, per 100 lbs.,	5
"	"	unbaled, per, 100 lbs.,	4
Hides,	"	dry, per pound,	3 25
"	"	green, " "	1 72
Horses,	"	artillery, 1st class per head,	700
"	"	2d " "	500
"	"	extra, " "	
Iron,	"	pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	110
"	"	square or round per ton,	600
"	"	hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	600
"	"	flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	"	boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,	400
"	"	castings, per pound,	15
Jeans,	"	wool domestic, per yard	
Kettles,	"	camp, iron, per lb.,	
Lumber,	"	good, per 1,000 feet,	50
Lard,	"	clean, " pound,	2
Leather,	"	sole, " "	6
"	"	upper, " "	7
"	"	harness, per pound,	7 6
Molasses,	"	cane, " gallon,	10
"	"	sorghum " "	5
Mules,	"	1st class per head,	700 15
"	"	2nd " " "	500 50
"	"	3rd " " "	400 25
"	"	extra " "	
Nails,	"	per keg,	75
Oats,	"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 pounds,	4
"	"	" baled, " " "	4
"	"	shelled, per bushel,	4
Osanburgs,	"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1
"	"	cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 30
Onions,	"	per bushel,	8
Peas,	"	cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.,	10
Potatoes,	"	Irish, " "	6
"	"	sweet " " "	5
P'ches dried,	"	peeled, per bush. 38 lbs ,	8 50
"	"	unpeeled, per bushel 38 pounds,	5
Pork,	"	fresh, neti, per pound,	1 50
"	"	salt,	2
Quinine,	"	good, per ounce,	56
Rice,	"	new, " pound,	25
"	"	old, " "	20
Rye,	"	good " bushel of 56 pounds,	6
Sacks,	"	two bush., osnaburgs, each,	2
Shirting,	"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 30
"	"	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 3¾ yd. to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strip's,	"	3 yds. lb., " "	1 75
Salt,	"	Coast, per bush. 59 lbs.	15
"	"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	30
"	"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds	20
Steel,	"	cast, per pound,	4
Shoes,	"	army, per pair,	45
Shoe thread,	"	flax, " pound,	10
Socks	"	soldiers' wool, per pair,	1 50
Sheep,	"	fat, per head,	25
Sugar,	"	brown, common per pound	2
Soap,	"	hard per pound,	40
"	"	soft, " "	25
Shucks,	"	baled, " " 100 lbs.,	4
Shorts,	"	good, " bush of 22 lbs.,	1
Ship stuff,	"	" " " 37 "	1 77
Tea,	"	black, " pound,	5
"	"	green, " "	8
Tent cloth,	"	cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1 30
Tobacco, No 1	"	Extra,	3 00
" No 2	"		2 50
Tobacco Lugs	"		1 25
Tallow,	"	clean, per pound,	1 50
Vinegar,	"	cider, " gallon,	2 50
"	"	manufactured, per gallon,	1 25
Whiskey,	"	good, manufactured, per gallon,	25
Wheat,	"	first rate white, per bush of 60 pounds	10
"	"	fair, per bush of 60 pounds,	8
"	"	ordinary, per bush of 60 pounds,	8
Wheat straw,	"	baled, per 100 lbs.,	1 50
"	"	unbaled per 100 pounds	1
Wool,	"	washed per pound,	6
"	"	unwashed, per "	5
Wagons	"	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	3 50
"	"	iron axle, 4 horse, new, each	2 75
"	"	wood " 2 " " "	2 50
"	"	iron " 2 " " "	2 75
Wheat brand,	"	bush of 17 pounds,	70
Yarn,	"	cotton, per bunch, 5 lbs ,	10

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,	60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagons and driver, rations furnished by owner, der day,	12
Hire of two horse teams, furnished by government, per day,	8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	22 50
Hire of four horse teams wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	26
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45
Hire of horses, per day,	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) H. K. BURGWIN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Commissioners Appraisement, for State of N C.
Raleigh, April 18th, 1864. 1—tf.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to
W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.

Stock and Money Brokers.

RALEIGH, N. C

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

AUCTION SALES!

M. Gronly, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE
OF

Imported Goods,

CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel,
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assoried do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 Cases Flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone Buttons
fancy 2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
3 cases Regetta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 dase Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Cassimere
1 case Spool Cotton

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

5 cases Stationary
Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34.
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies,
22 bbls Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candle
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackeral
10 half barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
8 cases Spices

HARDWARE, &c.

38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
44 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Seoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
30 drums Balsam Copalbo
29 barrels Allum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Sada Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 350 lbs
8 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extra Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart. Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Mod
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 casos D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brand
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864. 4—ts.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seldon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 29, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE

Change of Terms.

In consequence of the high prices of material and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

HOW TO SEND US MONEY.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ GOV. VANCE, by invitation of his fellow-citizens, will address the people at Asheboro', on Tuesday, the 3d of May, it being Court week, at Carthage on Saturday the 7th May, and at Pittsboro' on Monday the 9th (Court week.)

The True Conservative Platform.

The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for *peace* by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of our Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance and Constitutional Liberty.

Every true patriot in the Confederacy regards the struggle in which we are engaged as a contest for *Peace*, at the earliest possible day, on the basis of *Independence* and *constitutional liberty*. If such is not the case—if the chartered rights of the citizen, coupled with our independence, be not the prize—the priceless boon—for which we are contending—then, we confess, we are ignorant of the object and end of this revolution. If such be not the case, then myriads of precious lives have been lost and rivers of blood have ensanguined the plains of our unhappy country, in vain. If those high in authority, influenced by motives of unhallowed ambition, have other and ulterior motives in view, they have wilfully deceived the people; who, with one accord, embarked in the revolution, in the confident hope and joyous expectation, that the grand consummation would restore to us, in a separate independent nationality, that which was denied to us under the "*E pluribus Unum*" of the old government—*constitutional liberty*.

We have too much confidence in President DAVIS and those who stand to him in the relation of ministerial officers to believe that they are influenced by sinister considerations, or that they would wilfully mislead the people. While we cannot see the wisdom of many acts of the Administration, we have always regarded the Executive head of the Government as eminently patriotic.

But why is it, that whenever a warning voice is raised and the people are urged to look well to the old republican landmarks and see that they are not lost sight of and destroyed amid this terrible clash of arms—why is it, that those who claim to be the peculiar friends of the Administration raise a terrible howl, and ridicule, denounce, and brand as a traitor, the man who has dared to raise his voice of warning?

We have been led into these remarks, in consequence of the violent attacks that have been made on Gov. VANCE by a portion of the Administration press of Virginia, because of his speech at Fayetteville—because he there endorsed the position occupied by Mr. STEPHENS and Gov. BROWN, of Ga. These "first family" newspapers pretended to be well pleased with Gov. VANCE'S Wilkesboro' speech, while they cannot abide for one moment that made at Fayettevile. There is really no antagonism between these two speeches. The only difference is, that, at the latter plaee, the Governor went farther than he had previously done, for reasons good and ample, which he has very satisfactorily explained. He took no position in his Fayettaville speech that he was not known by his friend to have long occupied.

The objection urged by one of the papers alluded to, is that Gov. VANCE at Fayetteville came out too strongly for *peace*. We do not think so—we do not think any man can advocate peace too strongly, provided it be in a regular, legitimate, and constitutional manner on the part of those who have the right to act in the premises. Gov. VANCE is the last man to advocate it in any other way, nor would his Excellency accept a peace, save on the basis of Independence and Constitution al Liberty.

No one denies the correctn ess of the position occupied by Govs. VANCE and BROWN, and Mr. STEPHENS, in the abstract—th en why do so, in the concrete? If their doctrine were true in the time of peace, why is it not equally so during a state of war? Principles remain the same—more especially fundamental principles, a frequent recurreuce to which "is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

☞ We call attention to a proposition we publish, of Surgeon General WARREN, to establish a manufactory for artificial limbs in the city of Raleigh.—He wishes to employ a number of competent mechanics for this beneficent and praiseworthy object.

☞ THE MERCURY is the name of a new paper just established in this city. It is a weekly journal devoted to light literature, &c. W. B. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

No one is more rejoiced at our victories than Mr. Holden, and the more brilliant our achievements during the next three months, the larger we expect to see his vote both in the army and at home.—*Progress*

If Mr. HOLDEN is really rejoiced at our victories, he has a most unhappy and unfortunate way of showing it. In his last circular not one syllable does he utter in relation to the glorious and stirring news of our victorious arms. Were it not for other papers true to the cause of Southern independence, the people would be and remain in profound ignorance of our successes over the common enemy. Mr. HOLDEN would never deign enlighten them. When men rejoice, they are apt to manifest their emotions of joy in some way or other. The glistening eye, smiling countenance, the shout, the huzza—are differen modes evinced by different temperaments to express their emotions. From those who know the man we learn that Mr. HOLDEN has never been known to exhibit any of these or any other manifestations of rejoicing consequent upon receiving the glad tidings of Confederate victories; and certainly he has betrayed no symptoms of joy on such occasions in the columns of his paper. As much, if not more, can be learned, in times like these, of a man's real feelings and sentiments by what he *omits* to say or do, as by what he really says or does.

Sometime ago, when the glorious revival of the spirits of our soldiers took place, and they renewed their devotion to the glorious cause by re-enlisting for the war, not only did Mr. HOLDEN not rejoice at it in the columns of the *Standard*, but we do not recollect of his ever having published one word about it. These things are significant, and are well calculated to arouse suspicion.

Gov. Vance takes the only ground that he can take in favor of a vigorous and unremitting prosecution of the war—but we are glad to see at the same time, that he puts himself on record as favoring negotiations for peace.—*Progress, March 2d.*

Fight it out now: no use to talk of negotiation, for the Yankees would think we were scared. Such was the logic of Gov Vance's speech; and a more radical "last man and last dollar" war speech we have not seen for many a day.—*Progress, April 25th.*

The only question is, what produced the change? Gov. VANCE'S Wilkesboro' speech was precisely the same on the 2d March as it was on the 25th April, and it is the same now. The truth of the matter is, on the 2d March the *Progress* had determined to support Gov. VANCE. But soon afterwards HOLDEN became a candidate in opposition to the Governor, and, *presto*, for a good reason, of course, the *Progress* becomes a strong advocate of the pretentions of the new candidate. The public are anxious to know the reason of the change that has come over the spirit of our neighbor, and we think it is right—entitled to the information.

☞ We learn from the latest advices from the United States, that there has been great financial excitement in New York. Stocks have fallen and heavy failures taken place. Wall Street is represented to have been the scene of the utmost commotion—that nothing like it has taken place in that celebrated street of brokers, stockjobbers, and gamblers for the last three years. The panic was owing to the sudden contraction of business by the banks.

Mr. Holden is out in a card in the *Progress*, in which he copies a portion of the speech of Gov. Vance, reported in the *Carolinian*, referring to the correspondence between himself and the latter gentleman on being invited to meet him at Fayetteville and other points where he should speak. He says: "It will be seen that the Governor does not correctly set forth the character of my letter in reply to him." The reporter did not profess to give the exact language of Gov. Vance, having only taken notes of his speech. But Mr. Holden is in error when he says Gov. Vance did not state correctly the character of that correspondence. The Governor read the entire correspondence as published by Mr. H. He took no mean advantage of his opponent. In justice to Gov. Vance, will the *Progress* please copy this?—*Carolinian.*

RAID ON SALT WORKS.—The force of Yankees that landed at the North Carolina Salt Works on the night of the 21st is variously estimated at from 100 to 150 men. They came in seven boats, and were not discovered until within about fifty yards. The alarm was not given in time, and a number were taken prisoners. Forty-seven engaged at the works are missing.

The greatest damage done was to the engines and pumps, which were very seriously injured, and will require some time to be repaired and put in position again.

The Salt Works are located on Masonboro' Sound.

THE PROFLIGACY AT WASHINGTON.—The profligacy at Washington is becoming fearful. Hear what the Albany (New York) *Argus* says of it:

The public generally have no adequate idea of the reckless extravagance and corruption that characterizes the Federal Administration. The public debt is rolling up at a fearful rate, and is to continue a crushing burden to the labouring men of the country to the latest generation; yet the men who have been sent to Washington for the especial purpose of guarding the people's interests, tell us that they vote blindly for whatever the President and his Secretaries and heads of Bureaus ask! They vote money by the hundred million, without knowing or seeming to care whether it is needed or wasted. Some of them do not scruple to say that they are willing to give the President and Cabinet full power to expend money, at their sovereign will and pleasure.

Even the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, the most shameless of all the abolition prints, speaks out against the stupendous frauds enacted in the departments and in Congress at Washington.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—Mr. Holden has issued another electioneering circular called the Raleigh *Standard. Called* his newspaper, we say, because it is nothing of the kind. Not a syllable in reference to the stirring and glorious news which has reached it since the date of its last issue finds a place in the *Standard*. We suppose Mr. Holden knows that very many of his subscribers take no other paper and that by withholding the good tidings from them they will never know that, our brave troops have been blessed with great success. Such knowledge might interfere with his prospect of votes.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

FROM SUFFOLK.—Passengers on the train from Ivor, yesterday afternoon, says the Petersburg *Express*, of Tuesday, report that the enemy have burnt their camps, evacuated Suffolk, and retired behind their entrenchments immediately around Portsmouth.—Their negro troops committed a most brutal outrage upon the person of a very estimable young lady residing a short distance from Suffolk a few days since. We withhold her name rom motives which will be appreciated. It is supposed that the enemy's recent reverses in Eastern Carolina have induced the withdrawal of their troops from Suffolk and other points in that section.

From the Patriot.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GUILFORD.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Guilford county, held in the Court House on Tuesdsy, 26th inst., on motion of Hon. John A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell, Esq., was called to the Chair, who having explained the object of the meeting in a few well timed remarks, and John F. Cobbs being appointed to act as Secretary,

On motion of Hon. John A. Gilmer, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, an election for Chief Executive of North Carolina is to be held on the 4th day of August next, therefore we the people of Guilford county, assembled without distinction of party predilections, having confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of our present Governor, and having no fault to find with his present administration.

Resolved, That we cordially invite Gov. Z. B. Vance to address the people of Guilford, in Greensborough, at his earliest convenience.

That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to communicate with Gov. Vance the proceedings of the same.

That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Greensborough *Patriot* and the Raleigh papers with the request that the same be published.

The chairman then appointed Levi M. Scott, R. W. Glenn and J. F. Cobbs a committe to communicate with Gov. Vance, whereupon the meeting adjourned. RALPH GORRELL, *Ch'm'n.*

J. F. COBBS, *Secretary.*

RATES OF POSTAGE.

ON LETTERS.—Single letters or parcels not exceeding half an ounce in weight, for any distance within the Confederate States, ten cents. For every additional half ounce or less, an additional single postage. Drop letters two cents each. Advertised letters two cents additional. Drop letters are not advertised.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Weekly newspapers sent to regular subscribers, thirteen cents per quarter; semi-weekly, twenty-six cents; tri-weekly, forty cents; dailies, seventy-eight cents—in all cases, payable in advance, at the office of delivery.

ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.—The postage on every other newspaper, and on each circular not sealed, hand bill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, or other paper, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, shall be one cent, and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional; and books, bound and unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and the inland postage on them shall be at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, and the postage on all such transient matter and books shall be prepaid in all cases, except when sent by officers, musicians or privates of the army. And upon all newspapers periodicals and books published beyond the limits of the Confederate States, postage shall be double the foregoing rates. On each number of a newspaper, unsealed circular, or any other unsealed printed transient matter, placed in any post office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, the postage shall be one cent.

SENTENCE FOR SEDUCTION.—Judge Bingham, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has sentenced one James Mann, indicted and convicted of the crime of seduction, to twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The following is the conclusion of his address to the prisoner:

"The old English rule left parties exclusively to seek a remedy for seduction in suits for damages, as if virtue stolen could be compensated for in filthy lucre; but now in Georgia the injured party may have her redress as formerly under that law, and society has a punishment prepared for the injury done to public peace, decorum and good morals. Under any view of this beneficent law it only remains for me to say, that in all cases that may be brought before me where the parties shall have been found guilty upon fair trial, no matter what the station in life of the party may be, be it high or low, in civil or in military life, I shall, without fear, favor or affection, enforce judgment to the full extent and limit of the law. The high character of my colleagues on the beach in Georgia warrants me in saying that I doubt not but that they will thus administer efficacious punishment, to the end that offenders may be deterred from the commission of this enormity in Georgia. Georgia's daughters are her jewels. Their peace, their purity and protection from insult, and from this deceitful injury, is charged upon her magistrates. They will not betray that trust."

INTERESTING PRIVATE ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.—There is as yet no positive evidence in military movements themselves, that the North is to pitch its main compaign against Richmond, and subordinate operations in the West to those in Virginia.—But there are certain private advices from the North which appear to leave no doubt of this intention of the Washington authorities; which they say has been taken, not because the campaign in the West might not produce important results, if the enemy could break Johnston's lines, and take Savannah and Mobile in the rear, but simply because they fear that with Richmond intact their finances could not last another campaign, whatever its incidents of success. The argument which appears to prevail at Washington is that even if the three armies in the West were to win distinct and simultaneous victories, these could not sustain the vitality of the war in the North, without the indispensable condition of the capture of Richmond. A member of the Lincoln Government is reported to have stated that if the North takes Richmond, he could very well afford for Johnston to penetrate to the Ohio, and trust to the popular sentiment to prosecute the war.—One point appears to be decided; that the capture of Richmond is the one and inexorable condition of the continuance of the war by the North beyond the ensuing campaign.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT DALTON.—The Atlanta Confederacy says:

A most interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the Episcopal Church in Dalton on Wednesday, in the confirmation, by Bishop Eliott, of four Generals of the army of Tennessee. Lieut. General Hardee, and Generals Govan, Shupe and Strahl. The last named General was first received into the Church by baptism, and then the rites of confirmation were administered to him with the others.

An immense concourse, civil and military, witnessed the imposing spectacle, including the commanders-in-chief and nearly every General officer in the army. The Rev Dr. Quintard and others of the Episcopal clergy officiated. The ceremony of "the laying on of hands," was performed by the eminent Bishop of this Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stephen D. Elliott.

A NEW VALUE OF SORGHUM.—The inestimable value of this production is only beginning to be appreciated by our people. It may not be generally known that the grain or seed constitute an excellant and prolific breadstuff. A correspondent writing to us on the subject, from Pattonsburg, says: "I had fifty bushels of the seed which I raised last year, and a short time ago I took six bushels to the mill and got it ground into flour, and have been using it in my family for bread for several days. It makes really good loaf bread and light rolls, but still better batter bread; in that way it can't be beat, if baked in the ordinary way of baking buckwheat cakes. Besides it makes fine chop for horses. Mine is the red seed."—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Major Gen. Elzey, on yesterday, retired from the command of the Department of Henrico, and is succeeded by Major General Ransom. Gen. Elzey assumes command of the consolidated Maryland troops, and will have his headquarters, for the present, at Staunton.—*Richmond Sentinel, 27th.*

For the Conservative.

MR. CONSERVATIVE: I have seen nothing, in a long time, in the political world, which has so gladdened my heart as your appearance. I and others have long watched for you in the busy thoroughfares of thought; and now that our eyes behold you we are relieved of many anxious forebodings that were filling our hearts with gloom. We know you at a glance; and though many have walked the streets with your dress and name, there is no mistaking the manly gait, and the open, Washingtonian face which characterise the true representrtive of the glorious principles on wh ch our government is founded. The people composing our Confederacy formed themselves into a new government to preserve and enjoy the institutions which were born of the Revolution of '76; but the spirit which has maddened the populatien of the United States seems to have shed its hateful influence upon the heart of our own beloved land. The convulsion which has severed States from each other, seems to have shaken every man out of his place; and among all the wrecks which strew the path of woe the most melancholy are those which indicate the havoc of old Anglo-Saxon principles of freedom.

The close observer is aware, it is true, that this moral revolution has not yet reached the hearts of the masses; but will not the inertia interposed by the soundness of the quiet multitude ultimately yield before the active forces brought to bear upon it?

The forums of thought all seem to be filled by men who have been pulled up by the roots and pitched, top-foremost, into a great Maelstrom of boiling, seething passions; and everything here seems to be in a revolving state, the heated cauldrons sending up smoke and steam and foam, and pouring out "broth of abominable mixtures." Everything is on extremes, every man seems touched with the mania which has caused a wild war dance by the people of the North on the graves of their own liberties. With one class freedom means simply the right to force every man to think as they think: with another deliverance from the trials of war is to be found only in unconditional submission to a foreign tyrant. With these latter the way to maintain liberty is to choose the yankees for masters, and to preserve property to surrender it to the sweeping confiscation acts of the Lincoln Congress; while the former would have us to escape these evils by selling out to a home despotism, and preserve us from the teeth of prairie wolves that we might be food for the bears in our own jungles. The whole question among these ultras is nothing more nor less than a furious dispute over what is conceived to be the carcass of a dead State: a mere contest as to the choice of masters for a body-politic standing in a slave market to be auctioneered off.

"Hang him, shoot him," "he's a traitor, he's a scoundrel unfit to live," are the arguments with which one class meet all differences of opinion. "Let us submit to Lincoln," is the only remedy proposed for such truculent logic on the other side.

This is the language which precedes a reign of terror: its meaning, carried into action, is to break up the foundations of society, to make every man the mortal enemy of his fellow, and to cause every one who feels strong to struggle by force to crush out every rival.

But the heart of which this language is the exponent, is not found in these veteran legions of heroes who present their bodies a living bulwark against the waves of conquest and spoliation which beat against our borders; it is not found in the toiling, anxious multitude who are fighting the battles of freedom in anxious efforts to feed and clothe and provide for the moral wants of the nation. Those, of all former parties—whigs, democrats, union men and secesslonists—are not often represented in the armies of mental strife; and all of these, Mr. Conservative, of every former name, hail you as their brother, their friend, their political champion. You do not represent a political faction—you are not the organ of a dynasty; you embody and champion the principles for which all loyal, all honest and sane men are now contending.

You represent the love of independence for the sake of freedom; the triumph of reason, the supremacy of law, the conservation of society, the protection of the individual, and the vigorous prosecution of the war, to secure these under and by means consistent with them.

Dear old friend—for are you not old? dear old compatriot of Washington, and Madison, and Hamilton and Marion? go forth to gladden thousands of hearthstones whose prayers are nightly offered up for the triumphs of our arms for the sake of the principles which you represent: carry gladness and energy to myriads of stout hearts which are beating round camp fires with feelings like those which animated the hosts that suffered in Valley Forge.

It is under the banner which you carry the honest masses fight: under this banner they will triumph or die!

Old companion of the heroes of other days, how cheerly sounds your voice amid the tumult of this troubled scene! how, like a bow of promise, does your name, lighted with glorious memories, shine upon the dark bosom of the storm!

Lift up your voice, champion of ancient right! raise aloft the flag on which the son of freedom loves to look, and the good and true of all this glorious land will follow it to battle and victory!

You have inscribed upon its folds a name redolent with the principles of the old revolution: a name which, more than any that has risen above the political horizon during this convulsion is full of hope alike to the civilian and the soldier. It belongs to a statesman of the old school; to a soldier who is for war now for the sake of peace, and the blessings which the peace of independence will bring. He chooses war now as a lesser evil: he longs for peace, but he knows that it will never come until those who seek our subjugation are made to feel that their task is impossible. He has a heart that embraces in its sympathies all classes, and every honest interest; of those who toil in the equally honorable fields of peaceful industry; and he has uniformly and with frivolous energy thrown the whole weight of his influence in behalf of popular rights. With thousands and tens of thousands of others I hail you, good Conservative, as the harbinger of better times; and the course you symbolize, and the leader who has united his destiny to it, will be found to have a deep and lasting hold on the heart of

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following correspondence between Private Granville J. Elliott, Company K, 16th Mississippi regiment, Harris' Brigade, and Gen R E Lee, has been furnished the Richmond *Sentinel* by a member of the regiment:

GEN. LEE.—Having been for three years under your leadership, and having observed, with pride and admiration, your heroic courage, your untiring, self-sacrificing devotion to our cause, your unwavering trust in our ultimate triumph, and, above all, your paternal care and kind solicitude for the welfare of those under your command, I have been induced to send this pipe, carved with my own hand, during the leisure hours of camp life, as a slight testimonial of my esteem and regard. Having been compelled to do the carving entirely with a penknife, it is but a humble token; yet I feel assured that it will be accepted by you as an evidence of our high appreciation of our distinguished commander.—Trusting that it may serve in some degree to cheer your moments of care and enliven your hours of leisure; hoping, also, that ere long you may be permittled to smoke the "pipe of peace" in your native land, rendered free and happy by your noble exertions, and among a grateful people, who will honor and venerate your name as long as time shall last.

I remain, with much respect,
Your devoted follower,
GRANVILLE J. ELLIOTT.

HDQ'RS. ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
March 23d, 1864.

Mr. Granville J. Elliott:

I am very much obliged to you for the handsome pipe you have so kindly sent me. It is beautifully carved, and my admiration at its execution is enhanced when I consider your opportunities and implements.

Cordially joining in your aspirations for peace, and trusting that freedom and happiness may soon be restored to your suffering State, with thanks for your kind sentiments,

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE.

THE OLD FIVE DOLLAR BILLS.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says that the whole sum issued in bills of the denomination of five dollars, since the foundation of the Confederacy, is $79,090,315, and supposes that from sixty to sixty five millions would cover the amount of fives this day in circulation. These are receivable in payment of taxes and for funding at par until the first of July, after which they will stand on the same footing with the tens, twenties and fifties of the old issue. The *Sentinel* says that by the last of this month, five dollar notes of the new issue will probably be ready for issue. The old fives will then be devoted to their final uses: the payment of taxes or funding in four per cents, for the same purpose.

THE SLIDELL-MAXIMILIAN AFFAIR.—It has already been stated in advices from Europe that Mr. Slidell asked an audience of the Archduke Maximilian, to which assent was given, with the proviso that it meet the approval of the Emperor Napoleon. That approval, however, being distinctly refused, the audience was refused Mr. Slidell. The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* repeats this story, and then adds the explanation given in Paris in justification of the Emperor's action:

In explanation of the course adopted by the Emperor Napoleon, his organs in the Court have reasoned with the Confederate partisans to the following effect: You have seen how France has been hampered for two or three years past by her commitments in Mexico. It has occupied the resources alike of her army and navy and treasury.

The consequence has been that she has felt compelled to shape her course with regard to Poland, Italy and elsewhere, so as not to add to existing difficulties. The prospect now exists of terminating this condition of affairs, and she will not risk it by attempting any step that might plunge her into war with the United States.

If England had consented, or would now consent to her proposals for recognition, the case would be different, but as it is, a policy of strict neutrality must be the one for France, and consequently for the new empire of Mexico. France has undertaken to support the Archduke on his throne, but it must be contingent on his not at the outset dragging her into new complications.

If the United States had gone against Mexico, the Emperor Napoleon would at once have recognized the Confederates. All danger of that event having passed, all probability of recognition has passed with it.

It is further reported, in harmony with the foregoing, that Mr. Preston, (formerly United States Minister at Madrid), now on his way to Mexico on a mission from the Confederate Government to General Almonte, will not be received by the Archduke Maximilian on his arrival to assume the throne.

Our Petersburg exchanges call attention to the fact that the spurious letters purporting to be a correspondence between Lord Lyons and President Davis, were a "first of April" hoax. Lord Lyons letter is dated April 1st. Our Petersburg neighbors were both too smart to be caught.

We learn, from the Danville *Appeal*, that about twenty-one hundred Yankee prisoners have been sent from Danville within the last two weeks. Only the sick Yankees are now being sent off. One hundred were sent off last Thursday morning, and three hundred remain on the sick list.

OBITUARY.

From the Observer.

Died at Chapel Hill, on the 7th inst, Capt. Geo. Burgwyn Johnson. He was born in Hillsboro', August 17, 1840, the son of Rev. Dr. Samuel I. Johnson, well known for many years as the Rector of St. Paul's, Etenton, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1859, bearing away the highest honors of his class. In June 1860 he was married to Miss Nannie Taylor, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh, and in the same month selected to be one of the Tutors in the University. Early in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Capt. Ashe's company, though he was hindered by his College duties from being with them at Bethel. Soon after he was chosen 1st Lieutenant in a company raised in Orange by Prof. (now Lieut. Col.) Martin, and soon succeeded to the command of it. In June 1862 he was made prisoner near Hanover Court House, Va. Though he had escaped by swimming the river, he returned to the enemy and gave himself up, that he might share and perhaps alleviate the captivity of his men. He was removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and the severities of his imprisonment there laid the foundation of the disease under the effects of which he gradually wasted away. After his return he was never fit for the field—though he was in the action at Fredericksburg—and in the summer of 1863 felt compelled to resign his commission. He returned to Chapel Hill, and after months of declining health sunk into the grave.

Few young men of his age gave better promise of a noble career of usefulness and honor. His powers of mind were unusual, his energy of character very marked, his tastes all scholarly, his habits of study thorough, and his attainments extensive and accurate. His purpose was to devote himself to a life of literary labor, in which his friends anticipated for him a remarkable success.

His moral character was perhaps more admirable than his powers of mind. He was always pure, upright and truthful; always amiable, sympathizing and unselfish; yet firm in his convictions of duty, and resolute in the discharge of it, and so he gained the entire confidence and warm affection of those who were best qualified to appreciate his worth.—The Faculty of the University, in the resolutions passed by them on the occasion of his death, speak of "the great loss" they had suffered, and of him as "an accomplished scholar, a christian gentleman, in every relation faithful and true," and of the disappointment of "high hopes of his future usefulness and distinction."

Capt Johnston was a member of the Episcopal Church. Trained from a child in the ways of the Church, he became a Communicant at the early age of thirteen, and throughout the residue of his days lived as a Christian and a Churchman should live. Never was a whisper of reproach or censure uttered against him. Such was the "daily beauty of his life," that men respected him as a Christian no less than they loved him as a man. His religious character exhibited the peculiar Churchly type, undemonstrative, calm, faithful, earnest, loving and steadfast. The Master whom he served did not desert him in the hours of his trial, was with him in all pains of disease and the sorrows of dissolution, and bestowing upon him His own peculiar temper, enabled him all along and at the last to say and feel, "Not my will, but Thine be done!" F. M. H.

YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Monday of May Court, 16th day of the month, one Young Negro woman and child.—Also, one excellent 48 inch Circular Saw with Mandrel complete. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.

April 28th—1t

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

April 20—1d&wtf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

All the papers in the State will please copy three times and forward bills to this office.